

## NEW STRATIOMYIDÆ IN THE COLLECTION OF THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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Unless otherwise indicated, the types of the species described in this paper are in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

### *Anoamyia javana* James, n. sp.

Two female specimens from Java are apparently congeneric with *Anoamyia heinrichiana* Lindner, the only described species in this genus; but they can readily be separated from *heinrichiana* by the much shorter face and the smaller amount of pubescence on the arista. In *heinrichiana*, the distance from the base of the antennæ to the apex of the facial prominence (according to Lindner's figure) is greater than the combined lengths of the first and second antennal segments; in *javana* the reverse is true. In *heinrichiana* the arista is plumose to the tip; in *javana* the plumosity is confined to the basal third, with a few scattering hairs extending to its middle, and with a single terminal hair. Otherwise, the antennal structure and facial profile are in full agreement with Lindner's figure.

Female. Wholly black; the thorax, abdomen, and femora with purplish reflections. Front and vertex shining; a prominent tuft of silvery pile on the upper third of the front some distance below the ocelli; two similar tufts, closely approximate, placed in a horizontal row above the antennæ; the face, cheeks, proboscis and occipital orbits with considerable silvery erect pile, the latter, especially above, densely clothed in addition, with concolorous appressed pile. Proboscis somewhat brownish, rather than black. Eyes densely black-pilose in front, silvery-pilose along the sides and behind. Pile of first and second antennal segments and of arista black; the first segment twice as long as the second; the following three segments fused into an oval-shaped flagellum, which is longer than the first and second segments combined and considerably thicker, devoid of pile but golden-brown pollinose in certain lights; arista apical, three-segmented, the basal two segments very short, the whole approximately the length of the flagellum. Thorax with long but rather sparse black pile dorsally; under this pile, two rows of dense silvery pile extend from the anterior margin of the thorax to the base of the scutellar spines;

some similar pile around the wing bases and lateral spines. Pleura wholly silvery-haired. Spines of scutellum 1.5 times as long as the scutellum; the lateral spines somewhat shorter than the scutellum. Scutellar spines sparsely black-haired; a tuft of long silvery hair between them. Abdomen with paired spots of silvery hair on the second segment, a trace at the apex of the third, a larger spot at the apex of the fourth, and a prominent oval patch on the median third of the fifth; the lateral margins and venter also with silvery hair; otherwise black-pilose. Legs with silvery pile which becomes golden on the tarsi. Pulvilli and halteres yellow. Wings strongly infumated, almost black, except the costal and axillary cells, which are subhyaline. Length, 13 mm.; to tip of wings, 16 mm.; greatest width (on abdomen), 4 mm.

Holotype, female, No. 4119 Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.; Soekaboemi, Java, May, 1925 (C. F. Patterson).

Paratype; female, same place, date and collector.

*Euparyphus pardalinus* James, n. sp.

Female. Front and vertex black; a yellow spot on each side of the front, almost but not quite touching the eyes; face black in the middle but with broad yellow ocular orbits; an extensive yellow transverse area at the base of the antennæ, extending from eye to eye, broadly connected with the facial orbits and sometimes narrowly so with the frontal spots, but divided medially by a narrow black streak which runs between the antennæ, and connects the frontal and facial spots. Occipital orbits yellow, narrowly separated from the inner facial orbits by a black spot on the cheeks, and narrowly broken by a black band above, so that there appears to be an isolated yellow spot on each side of the ocellar triangle. Eyes bare. Pile of head sparse, yellow to white, with an area of silvery appressed pile on the lower facial orbits. Antennal segments distinct; ratio approximately 5:4:2:2:2:3:2:4; first and second yellow, the remainder black. Thorax black, with considerable white appressed and semi-appressed pile; dorsum with paired narrow median stripes which expand knob-like to twice their width anteriorly, are briefly interrupted at the suture, and extend from one-half to two-fifths the distance from the suture to the scutellum. A small spot on each postalar callus and the entire scutellum yellow; spines yellow, tipped with black; the spines bow outward and are separated at their base by somewhat less than their length. Pleuræ each with a stripe extending from the humerus to, and expanding at, the wing base; sternopleura with yellow margin above. Abdomen with moderately broad yellow margins which run in at the apices of segment four and sometimes of three, in the form of lateral spots; segment five yellow on its apical half. Venter black. Legs, except coxæ, yellow, the

apical tarsomeres somewhat darkened. Wings hyaline, veins yellow; the branches of the media weak and evanescent far before the posterior margin; vein R4 wanting; cell R3 no longer than the stigma, which is well-developed. Length, 4 mm.

Male. Similar to the female; the head is wholly black, the dorsal vittæ of the thorax are lacking, there are no yellow margins on abdominal segments one and two, the scutellum is narrowly black basally, and the pile of the entire body is longer. The eyes are very narrowly separated. Differs otherwise only sexually.

Holotype, female, No. 4120, Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.; Olancho, Inyo Co., Calif., June 8, 1929 (E. P. Van Duzee). Allotype, male, No. 4121, same data. Paratypes: two males, Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif., June 8, 1929 (R. L. Usinger); female, St. George, Utah, May 27, 1919.

The Utah paratype has almost ivory-white markings on the head, thorax, and abdomen, and the pattern of black on the head is somewhat different, though of the same general type, as the holotype.

#### *Euparyphus sabroskyi* James, n. sp.

Male. Close to the preceding species; the antennæ shorter, being approximately the length of the head, whereas in *pardalinus* they are a third again as long as the head; there is a white subtrapezoidal marking just under the antennæ; the markings of the thorax and abdomen are white (possibly variable); the venter is marked with white as follows: the extreme apex of segment one, medially; a trapezoidal marking occupying the median half of segment two, from base to apex; the apical margin of segments three and four; almost all of segment five; and the lateral margins of segments two-five inclusive. Otherwise as in *pardalinus*. Length, 4.5 mm.

Holotype, male, Saline Co., Kansas, June 7, 1933 (C. W. Sabrosky). Temporarily in the author's collection.

The two species above described, together with *E. quadrimaculatus* Cresson, form a natural group of species which shows affinities with *Aochletus*. The venation, with the weak posterior veins and the broad, short cell R3, is quite of the *Aochletus* type. The antennæ are of the *Euparyphus* type, though those of *E. sabroskyi* suggest *Aochletus*. *Euparyphus brevicornis* Loew is a typical *Aochletus*, being closely related to the genotype, *A. cinctus* O. S.

*Euparyphus vanduzeei* James, n. sp.

A handsome little species; the great amount of yellow on the abdomen makes it easy to recognize. Its affinities seem to be with *stigmatalis* Lw., *limbrocutris* Adams, etc.

Female. Head yellow; a pair of pale orange-brown spots on the front above the antennæ, and sometimes a tinge of orange on the vertex; occiput in center black, the broad orbits wholly yellow. Facial orbits, cheeks, and lower occipital orbits with dense appressed silvery pile. Antennal segments quite distinct; first and second yellow, black above, the remaining segments black (partly yellow in the paratype); ratio approximately 4:4:3:2:2:4:4:6. Thorax yellow; a broad black median band extending the entire length; this becomes constricted behind the suture, but broadens out to run along almost the entire base of the scutellum; a narrow black band, completely surrounded by yellow, on each side of this, and vestiges of an oval black spot above each wing base. Mesopleura, metapleura, and pteropleura yellow; a prominent whitish (in contrast to the yellow) spot on each sternopleuron; sternites black, varied with yellow; metascutellum and metanotum black. Scutellum yellow; the spines black-tipped, separated at their base by somewhat less than their length. Abdomen yellow; a black triangular basal spot on each of segments two, three, four, and five; that on segment two about as large as the dorsal area of the scutellum; those on three and four much smaller; that on five a mere speck. Venter wholly yellow. Pile of thorax and abdomen yellow. Legs yellow; anterior tarsi black; the apical two or three of the middle and hind tarsomeres blackish. Wings hyaline, veins pale yellow. Length, 4 mm.

Holotype, female, No. 4122 Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.; Sparks, Nevada, June 28, 1927 (E. P. Van Duzee). Paratype, female, same data. Named in honor of the collector.

*Euparyphus flaviventris* James, n. sp.

Related to *major* Hine and *pretiosus* Banks; it may readily be distinguished from the former species by the coloration of the venter, from the latter by the coloration of the face and the femora.

Female. Head yellow; the vertex black, black-pilose; a black stripe extending from the vertex to the oral margin, where it broadens out and extends onto the cheeks; usually a yellow rounded spot on each cheek, wholly enclosed by the black; the median black band of the front broadens out just above the base of the antennæ and is narrowly interrupted below. Antennæ black. Eyes



with short black pile. Occipital orbits yellow, silvery pollinose below. Markings of thorax and abdominal tergites as in *major*: the mid-dorsal vittæ extend some distance beyond the suture, and the arcuate markings of the third and fourth abdominal segments almost meet their fellows; the venter, however, is wholly yellow, sometimes discolored, at most very narrowly black basally. Wings hyaline, veins yellow; membrane yellowish near the strong veins. Femora black, broadly yellow apically and basally; sometimes mostly yellow; legs otherwise yellow. Length, 10 mm.

Holotype, female, No. 4123 Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.; Lake City, Modoc Co., Calif., July 30, 1922 (C. L. Fox).

Paratypes: female, Buck Creek, Modoc Co., Calif., July 21, 1922 (C. L. Fox); female, Davis Creek, Modoc Co., Calif., July 16, 1922 (C. L. Fox); female, Grass Lake, Tahoe, Calif., June 24, 1915 (E. P. Van Duzee).

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#### ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF CALIFORNIA THYSANOPTERA

Since the list of the California Thysanoptera was prepared (Pan-Pac. Ent. II, No. 4, 1935), several new species have been described by Mr. Moulton. They are as follows: *Frankliniella insignis*, *citri*, *yuccæ*, *obscura*, *venusta*, *conspicua*, and *Chirothrips secalis* (see pages 170-174, l.c.). We are now able to record *Limothrips cerealium* (Haliday) from southern California and also two new genera, *Leucothrips* and *Bregmatothrips*, from this state; *Leucothrips piercei* (Morgan) from Shafter and a new, undescribed *Bregmatothrips* from Buck's Lake (Plumas County). *Oligothrips oreios* Moulton was unintentionally omitted.—Stanley F. Bailey, University of California.

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#### A CORRECTION

Galley proofs of two papers and all page proofs, of Vol. XII, No. 1, of this journal and three of the notes were very kindly attended to by the Publication Committee during my illness. Unfortunately two errors crept into the note at the bottom of page 32: Professor Osborn's birthday was March 19th, not the 17th, and his permanent address is still Ohio State University. He spends a portion only of his winters in Florida.—E. P. Van Duzee.